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facturing process, or are destroyed in testing and qualification processes. The cost of some or all of such additional direct material requirements is often estimated by the application of one or more percentage factors to the total cost of basic direct material requirements or to some other base.

Questions have arisen as to whether the application of percentage factors to a base as a means of estimating the cost of the additional direct material requirements is acceptable under Standard 401 where a contractor does not separately accumulate the actual costs of such material.

In the opinion of the Board, the application of percentage factors to a base as a means of estimating the cost of additional direct materials is not in compliance with Standard 401 unless the contractor maintains an adequate record or makes an analysis of the actual costs of such materials. The use of factors to estimate the costs of additional materials is clearly an estimating "practice" which must be consistent with the practices used in accumulating and reporting the costs. Section 401.20, Purpose, states that the Standard is to facilitate the preparation of cost estimates used in pricing a proposal and their comparison with the costs of performance of the resulting contract.

Contractors who estimate the costs of additional materials for a contract by means of a percentage factor applied to the total cost of basic direct materials or to some other base, must for that contract maintain an adequate record or prepare an analysis of the actual costs of the additional material represented by the factor. Such records or analyses do not have to be a part of the contractor's formal books of account. Application of a uniform percentage factor to the costs or quantities of a significant number of individual parts or items shall be considered the same as if the factor were applied to the sum of the costs or quantities of such items.

ARTHUR SCHOENHAUT,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-18346 Filed 6-23-76;8:45 am]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

FLORIDA PHOSPHATE LANDS

Interim Recommendations for Radiation Levels

In June 1975, the Environmental Protection Agency initiated a study to determine the radiological impact of living and working in structures constructed on reclaimed phosphate mine land in Central Florida. From data acquired by this study, the Environmental Protection Agency issued a report entitled, "Preliminary Findings Radon Daughter Levels in Structures Constructed on Reclaimed Florida Phosphate Land," (ORP/CSD 75-4, September 1975) showing elevated indoor radon daughter levels in some structures built on reclaimed lands as compared to structures built on unmined soil. On September 22, 1975, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency informed the Governor of Florida by letter that a potential public health problem appears to exist due to exposure to elevated radon daughter concentrations in some of these structures. The primary public health consideration is the potential risk of increased lung cancer. As a result of these

findings, the Administrator recommended to the Governor that "as a prudent interim measure that the start of construction of new buildings on land reclaimed from phosphate mining areas be discouraged."

Since this initial study, the Agency in cooperation with the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, and the Polk County Health Department has been acquiring additional information necessary for the development of appropriate radiation protection guides. These guides will be used to determine the extent of any remedial action necessary to reduce radon daughter concentrations.

However, because of the Agency's caution to the State of Florida to discourage the start of construction of new buildings, some delays in new construction have resulted on land sites which do not represent a threat to health. Consequently, the Agency developed recommendations which would allow construction on such land areas with minimal risk of significant radiation exposure. By letter of January 22, 1976, the Agency provided the Director of the Florida Division of Health an interim recommendation to be used for screening of land sites for construction of new structures on Florida phosphate areas. The recommendations are considered not applicable for any situation other than the one specified.

The interim recommendations are based on the findings presented in the noted EPA report, additional radon daughter level data from the same structures identified in the report, information obtained from investigations of the potential hazard associated with the use of uranium mill tailings in several Western States, and consideration of the Surgeon General's Guidelines for remedial action in Grand Junction, Colorado (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Part 12). While these recommendations do not constitute new formal Federal Radiation Protection Guidance on this subject under 42 USC 2021(h), they are consistent with the basic principles of present Federal guidance for radiation protection of the public (25 FR 4402, May 18, 1960).

The Agency believes that implementation of these recommendations would provide public health protection to the extent necessary to minimize the health risk to individuals or populations. The interim recommendations to the State of Florida are as follows:

INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GAMMA EXPOSURE LEVELS AT NEW STRUCTURE SITES ON FLORIDA PHOSPHATE LANDS

Average External Gamma Radiation Level

Equal to or greater
than 10 μ R/hr.

Recommendations

Construction should be delayed pending additional study or acceptable control technology should be instituted to preclude indoor radon daughter problems.

Less than 10 μ R/
hr.

Construction may be initiated.

RATIONALE AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The external gamma radiation level recommended includes background which varies throughout Central Florida but is generally 5 to 7 μ R/hr in the regions of concern (ORP/CSD 75-4, September 1975).

2. The purpose of these interim recommendations is to limit radon daughter exposures in structures constructed on Florida phosphate lands in the absence of both an acceptable criterion for radon daughter exposures in the subject situation and a definitive radon daughter level to gamma exposure level correlation.

3. Figure 1 is a plot of indoor radon daughter levels as a function of outside average gamma levels for the structures sampled through January 1976. The curve represents a multiple regression fit to the data. The points identified by an "x" were not included in the fit because they are high ventilation locations which lowers radon daughter levels but does not effect gamma measurements. Although this data is limited in number and period of collection, it suggests a positive relationship between gamma levels and indoor radon daughter levels.

4. Based on uranium mill tailing experiences and the data presented in Figure 1, it is possible to observe indoor radon daughter levels two or more times the normal background level, which ranges from about .0002 WL to .005 WL in Central Florida, at gamma levels a few microrentgens per hour above the normal gamma background. However, differences in ventilation, construction, and use may create wide variations in the observed indoor radon daughter levels in structures constructed on land exhibiting the same gamma level.

5. At gamma radiation levels less than 10 μ R/hr, the observed indoor radon daughter levels in structures constructed on this land should be substantially less than .05 WL (the upper limit of the Surgeon General's Guidelines for remedial action in Grand Junction, Colorado) and generally comparable to background.

6. A Working Level (WL) is the term used to describe radon daughter product activities in air. This term is defined as any combination of short-lived radon daughter products in one liter of air that will result in the ultimate emission of 1.3×10^5 MeV of potential alpha energy. If 100 pCi of radon-222 per liter of air are present in equilibrium with its short-lived daughter products through RaC', the ultimate alpha energy released will be 1.3×10^5 MeV or one Working Level.

7. In evaluating proposed construction sites, gamma radiation level measurements should be made by a competent technician using properly calibrated equipment. The site external gamma radiation levels should be determined by averaging at least ten or more measurements made within a perimeter of two feet around the proposed structure as illustrated by Figure 2. All measurements should be made at a height of three feet above the ground surface.

8. If the exact proposed structure location on a building site is not known, then the entire area of the site suitable for structure construction should be evaluated with one measurement made within each 500 square feet. These measurements should be averaged to obtain an overall site value.

Any comments on these recommendations should be sent to the Director, Criteria & Standards Division, Office of Radiation Programs, Environmental Protection Agency (AW-460), 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the cited September 1975 EPA Report entitled, 'Preliminary Findings Radon Daughter Levels in Structures Constructed on Reclaimed Florida Phosphate Land' are available at the above address.

Dated: June 16, 1976.

ROGER STRELOV,
Assistant Administrator
for Air and Waste Management.

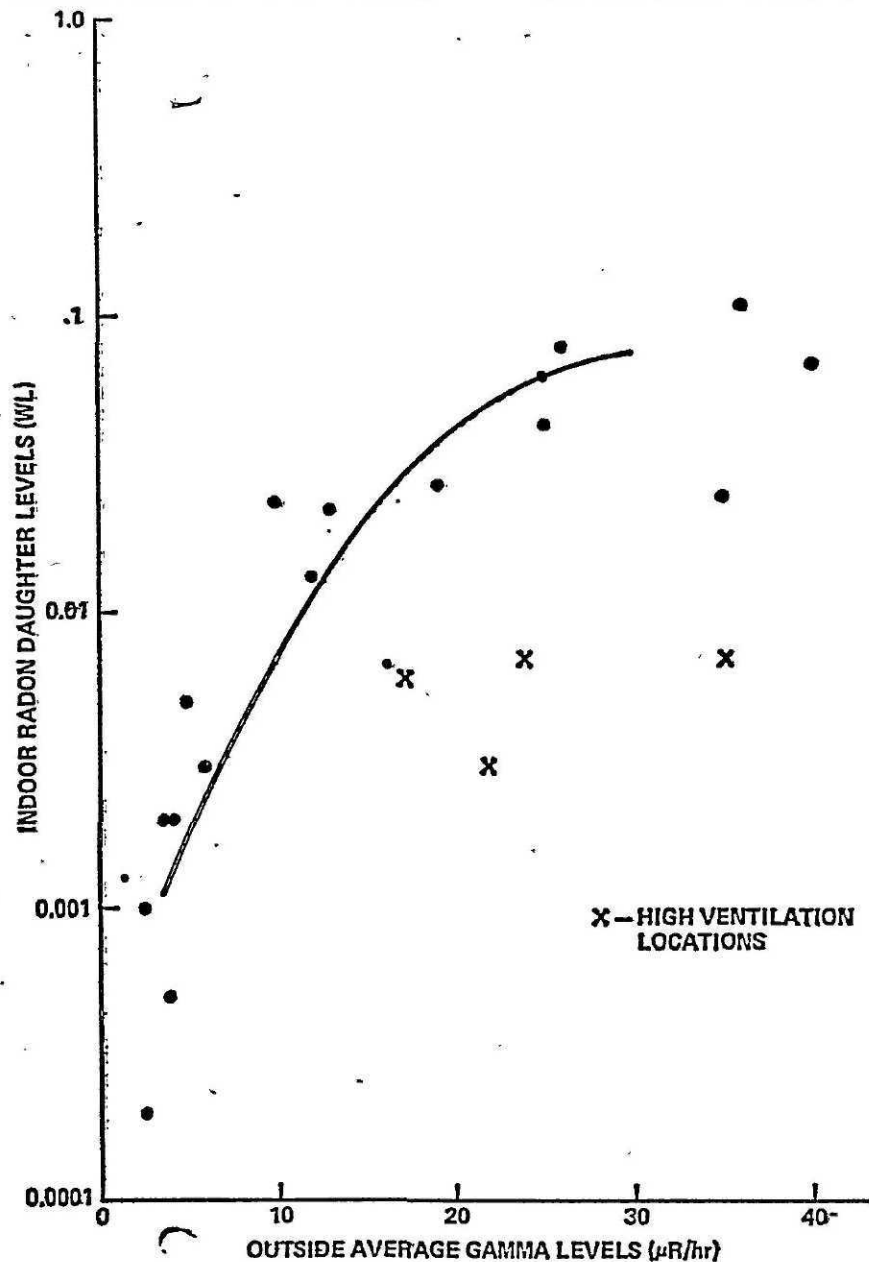
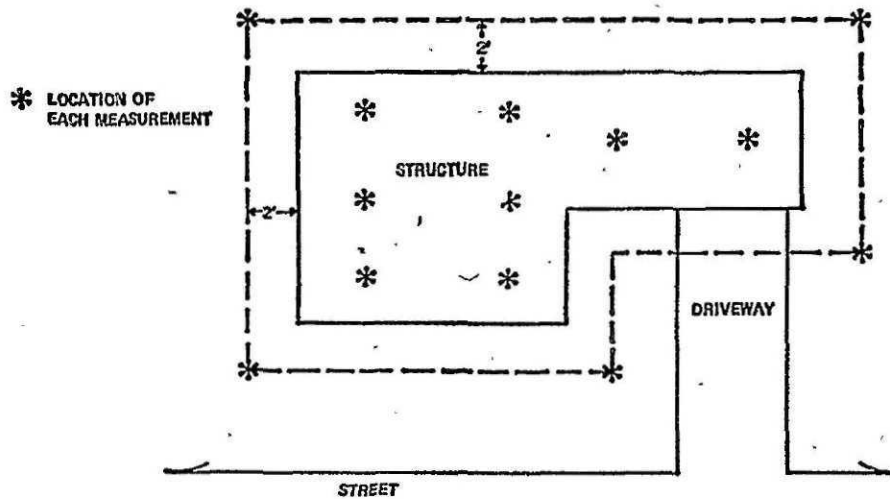


FIGURE 1 OBSERVED INDOOR RADON DAUGHTER LEVELS AS A FUNCTION OF OUTDOOR AVERAGE GAMMA RADIATION LEVELS FOR DATA COLLECTED AS OF FEBRUARY 1976.

Figure 2
TYPICAL SITE EVALUATION FOR A PROPOSED STRUCTURE



[FR Doc.76-18173 Filed 6-23-76;8:45 am]

[FRL 562-3, PF39]

DOW CHEMICAL CO., ET AL.

Pesticide and Food Additive Petitions,
Notice of Filing

Correction

In FR Doc.76-17264 appearing on page 23998 in the issue of Monday, June 14, 1976, the reference number in the first line of the first petition submitted reading "PP 6F1766" should read "PP 6F1786".

[FRL 566-3; OPP-42006B]

WEST VIRGINIA STATE PLAN

Certification of Commercial and Private Applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides; Approval Status

Section 4(a)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended (86 Stat. 973; 7 U.S.C. 136), and the implementing regulations of 40 CFR Part 171, require each State desiring to certify applicators to submit a plan for such purpose, subject to approval by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). On March 8, 1976, the West Virginia State plan was approved, contingent upon promulgation of necessary regulations under the West Virginia Pesticide Use and Application Act of 1975. Notice of contingent approval was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 6, 1976 (41 FR 14594). Subsequently, the necessary regulations have been promulgated and submitted to EPA for review. Having completed this review, the Regional Administrator, EPA, Region III, hereby gives notice that the terms and conditions of contingency approval have been satisfied

and that the West Virginia State Plan is now a fully approved State plan.

Dated: May 26, 1976.

DANIEL J. SNYDER, III,
Regional Administrator,
Region III.

[FR Doc.76-18307 Filed 6-23-76;8:45 am]

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area No. 1250]

GEORGIA

Declaration of Disaster Area

As a result of the President's declaration dated June 11, 1976, I find that Banks, Franklin, Habersham, Jackson, Lumpkin, Radun, Stephens and adjacent counties within the State of Georgia, constitute a disaster area because of damage resulting from severe storms and flooding beginning about May 28, 1976. Eligible persons, firms and organizations may file applications for loans for physical damage until the close of business on August 12, 1976, and for economic injury until close of business March 11, 1977, at:

Small Business Administration, District Office, 1401 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309.

or other locally announced locations.

Dated: June 17, 1976.

LOUIS F. LAUN,
Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-18377 Filed 6-23-76;8:45 am]

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area No. 1252]

TEXAS

Declaration of Disaster Area

Bell, Dallas and Young Counties and adjacent counties within the State of

Texas constitute a disaster area because of damage resulting from tornadoes, high wind, hail and flooding which occurred on May 25-28, 1976. Eligible persons, firms and organizations may file applications for loans for physical damage until the close of business on August 16, 1976, and for economic injury until close of business on March 16, 1977 at:

Small Business Administration, District Office, 1100 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas 75202.

or other locally announced locations.

Dated: June 16, 1976.

MITCHELL P. KOBELINSKI,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-18380 Filed 6-23-76;8:45 am]

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area #1251]

TEXAS

Declaration of Disaster Area

Starr County and adjacent counties within the State of Texas constitute a disaster area because of damage resulting from wind, hail and flooding which occurred on May 31, 1976. Eligible persons, firms and organizations may file applications for loans for physical damage until the close of business on August 16, 1976 and for economic injury until the close of business on March 17, 1977, at:

Small Business Administration, District Office, Lower Rio Grande Valley, 219 East Jackson Street, Harlingen, Texas 78550.

or other locally announced locations.

Dated: June 16, 1976.

MITCHELL P. KOBELINSKI,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-18379 Filed 6-23-76;8:45 am]

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area #1249]

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Declaration of Disaster Loan Area

As a result of the President's declaration, I find that the Truk District and the Saipan/Guam Troposcatter facilities, located on Guam but owned by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, constitute a disaster area because of damage resulting from Typhoon Pamela beginning about May 15, 1976. Eligible persons, firms and organizations may file applications for loans for physical damage until close of business on August 9, 1976, and for economic injury until the close of business on March 9, 1977, at:

Small Business Administration, Branch Office, Ada Plaza Center Building, Agaña, Guam 96910.

or other locally announced locations.

Dated: June 16, 1976.

MITCHELL P. KOBELINSKI,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-18378 Filed 6-23-76;8:45 am]